

Kawich Expedition, June 9-23, 1953

Field Notes, Ned K. Johnson

June 9, 1953, Tuesday

Dra ha Rivers and I left Reno at 10:30 AM and proceeded in the army truck to Fernley, south through Yerington and Hawthorne and over to Tonopah. After dinner at Tonopah, we left at 8:30 PM on Highway 6 toward Ely. We turned south on a dirt road 35 miles east of Tonopah, and drove south into the northern foothills of the Kawich Mountains. At 11:30, since we saw no sign of Ernie Carl, the other member of our party, we camped ^{for the night} on a sagebrush-covered flat.

June 10, 1953, Wednesday.

Arose at 6:30 A.M. Weather clear, cool, and a brisk west wind was blowing. Small wind clouds spotted the sky. Haggardhead Shrikes and Black-throated Sparrows were common in the thick sagebrush. After checking our bearings four or five times we proceeded southward through the sagebrush, shadscale, juniper, Grayia spinesa, and Oxizopsis hymenoides. The wind became stronger. We stopped at



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Stinking Spring for allergy (algae). A flock of about 20 Piñon Jays was filtering through the Piñon-covered ridge nearby. The Piñon is very thick on the ~~the~~ west-facing ridge east of Stinking Spring. Onward we drove until the mesa of Green Ranch at 7200' in Green Creek Canyon was observed. E. Carl was found to be established in one of the abandoned shacks there. Green Creek is only a trickle, ^{in places} and is dry over most of its course near the ranch. There is a well-developed meadow near the ranch and the piñon-covered slopes come to the meadow and stop. Where the creek has tremendously eroded its banks right at the ranch, a great gully has developed, leaving the creek bed at least ten feet below its probable former primitive state. Here, where the water table is lowered, Chrysothamnus is abundant in pure stands. Thickets of Salix, Rosa tangles, and other patches of mesophytic vegetation occupy some areas. A small group of young cottonwoods ^(?) grows at the ranch. Although juniper is present over most of the slopes on the drier, more exposed places, the Single-needle Piñon is the dominant tree, sometimes in dense stands. Jagged hills and broken ridges mark the topography. The slopes are rocky

and sandy. Rugged outcrops and sandstone cliffs jut out over the main canyon.

I set up camp in an abandoned shack and went out collecting.

Today I saw the following species ^{near the ranch.}
Numbers are exact except within parentheses.

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|-----------|
| 1. Golden Eagle | 1 | PS |
| 2. Prairie Falcon | 1 | PS |
| 3. Mourning Dove | | S, M |
| 4. Poorwill | 1, 2 heard. | S, M |
| 5. Broad-tailed Hummingbird | (8) | PS, RT |
| 6. Say Phoebe | (3) | PS, RC |
| 7. Gray Flycatcher | (3) | TP |
| 8. Western Wood Pewee | 4 seen, 1 coll. | RT, PS |
| 9. Violet-green Swallow | (4) | TP, M |
| 10. Pinon Jay | flock of 80 | PS |
| 11. Mountain Chickadee | 1 | TP |
| 12. Rock Wren | rev. heard, 1 coll. | RC |
| 13. Western Mockingbird | 3 | S, MT |
| 14. Robin | 2 | M, RT |
| 15. Loggerhead Shrike | 2 | S |
| 16. Warbling Vireo | 1 coll. | TP |
| 17. Black-throated Gray Warbler | 1 | TP |
| 18. Brewer Blackbird | (20) | M, MT |
| 19. Cowbird | (24) | M, MT |
| 20. Western Tanager | 1 ♂ | MT |
| 21. Lazuli Bunting | 1 ♀ | RT |
| 22. Green-tailed Towhee | (4) | RT, S, MT |
| 23. Spotted Towhee | (5) | S, RT |
| 24. Lark Sparrow | 2 | S, PS |

25. Black-throated Sparrow (3) PS, S
 26. Chipping Sparrow 1 MT
 27. Brewer Sparrow 2 S
 28. Song Sparrow 1 seen, sev. heard. RT, S
 29. MT Bluebird PS, S saw several.
 30. Bush-tit. saw 2, coll. 1. TP

Symbols for habitats

- TP Thick Pinon Woodland (sparse sagebrush)
 PS Pinon and Sagebrush (equally)
 S Sagebrush (mostly), some Chrysothamnus
 M meadowland
 RC rocky cliff, talus slope
 RT Riparian thicket along stream course
 (willow, cottonwood, Rosa)
 MT Meadow thicket

In the evening I attempted to collect some bats. A few were noted at dusk flying near thickets at the meadow, but they could not be obtained. However, at 10:45 P.M. Ernie Cor and I netted two bats, a Myotis subulatus and a Myotis evotis, as they were flying around inside the rock house. We perhaps scared them from their roosts there. To bed at 11:00 P.M.

At dusk I shot a Rock Wren at a rocky outcrop in the sagebrush near camp.

June 11, 1953, Thursday.

Weather warm, cloudless, still a west wind. Very gusty, but not quite as strong as yesterday's wind.

Today I hunted along the creek west of camp down to one mile from camp. I examined the small trees in the meadow, and they seem to be birches, not cottonwoods. In the thick willow growth near the creek I scared an accipiter from a nest. The nest was bulky, about 18 inches in diameter, about 12 feet off the ground, and was composed of coarse twigs. The hawk looked like a Sharp-shin, but was large enough to be a Cooper's. I'll check it later.

Strange there are no Sparrow Hawks around here. Saw many of the same species today which I also saw yesterday. The Broad-tailed Hummingbird was again common in the willow thickets in the canyon, and a few were seen among the pinyon on the hillsides. The trilling of their wings betrays the presence of these hummingbirds long before they are seen.

This late afternoon about six PM I shot a male Eastern Kingbird from its perch on the top of a *Chrysothamnus* bush near the meadow. This is one of the few records of the species from Nevada and the second record of the bird in Nevada.

south of the Reno area. Its testes were 10 mm long, and it probably would have been breeding if it could ~~find~~^{have} a mate.

A Say Phoebe had a nest with 3 eggs on a ledge inside the rock house at camp. A single Barn Swallow was foraging over the meadow this morning. Many Scrub Jays were noisily working through the Pinyon and willow near the creek. I collected two, both of which were moulting, one from a pinyon and the other from the top of a dead willow stem. There were at least ten of the jays in the area. They are quite difficult to approach closely unless one hides in a thicket and sneaks. They easily decoy to this method. There should be Magpies around, but none have been seen yet. Robins are attracted to the wet meadow for food.

A single Western Gnatcatcher was watched while it darted, buzzing frequently, among the foliage of several sagebrushes where Pinyon was scattered about. Two Black-throated Gray Warblers were observed feeding quickly through the Pinyon.

I saw one warbling Vireo in a willow thicket. Saw a single Bullock Oriole (♀) flying over the thicket. It is the first individual of this species



which I have seen here. A few ♀ Western Tanagers were seen in the Pinyon on a slope near camp. They acted as if they were migrants although the species probably breeds here.

Black-headed Grosbeaks were frequent both along the stream in the willows and also in the Pinyon, where I shot a ♀. I collected a male hazuki Bunting, which was with a female, from a Prunus (in bloom), probably P. Lemmonii, at the edge of the canyon. Chipping Sparrows and Western Tanagers were in the same stand of large shrubs (small trees?).

This evening I again went out to look for bats, although the wind was blowing hard. I shot a Myotis subulatus near the groups of ~~timbers~~ ^{cottonwood} and willows near camp. Although several other bats were seen, they were too far away to shoot at.

June 12, 1953, Friday.

Up at 6:30 AM. Ira and Ernie had caught a long-eared bat in the store house with a net. Ira said that the bat flew in the house while he was in there.

Today the weather was horrible. The sky was almost totally overcast in the morning, but it cleared up by afternoon. The wind blew all day, the strongest it has yet blown here. It damn near blew the west wall out of our cabin. I spent the entire morning preparing five specimens and working up notes. In the afternoon I walked northwest of camp to a tiny water seepage about 5 miles due north of Silverbow. The shrubby cover was very dense along the way. Purshia tridentata and Ephedra viridis are much more common in the foothills here than near camp. The Pinyon, too, particularly on the east-facing slopes, is quite dense. The trees here are in virgin condition and the ground beneath them is covered with a deep needle litter. The trees are up to two feet in diameter and about thirty feet high, and are very close together in places. The wind was blowing so hard that few birds were seen. On the top of a small peak

~~about~~

about one mile northwest of camp at 8000' a Mountain Bluebird had a nest in a large dead Pinyon snag. The nest was inside an old Woodpecker hole (about the size of a Red-shafted Flicker's). I could not get my hand through the opening. Both parents were nearby, chattering nervously. Near this area were a few Black-throated Gray Warblers, and a male was collected. Many outcroppings and cliffs are found about 7500' to 8000' feet here. The material looks like limestone, for there are many pockets eroded in it. One narrow canyon bordered by cliffs and grown to large Pinyon was inhabited by a Horned Owl. He flew noisily off as I approached. A flock of about ten Bush-tits was foraging excitedly through the Pinyon and Quercus near the cliffs. I heard at least one Western Tanager singing amidst the thick Pinyon. A single Gray Flycatcher was collected among the Juniper on a hillside. It showed a definite brood patch, thus must have been incubating even though it was a ♂. In a dense grove of small pinyon trees two long-eared Owls were flushed. I saw one of them again about a hundred yards south of where I had first seen them. A group of Plain Titmice was present in the moderately dense

Pinyon and Sagebrush. They foraged low through the trees, and spent some ~~the~~ time among the Purshia and Artemisia.

At no time did one forage over four feet above the ground. I collected a female! Two Chipping Sparrows flew into the brush from a Pinyon Tree. I shot one from its perch ~~on~~ the top of a Purshia tridentata. Cliff Chismunks, Eutamias dorsalis, were present throughout the Pinyon and Juniper, ^{usually} among the rocks.

I arrived back at camp in time to have supper and to set out some traps. I set out eight mouse traps, two rat-mouse traps, and two gopher traps. The mouse traps were distributed through the thick Artemisia-Chrysothamnus near camp along the creek. I placed the rat-mouse traps in situations where I thought the least chipmunk, Eutamias minimus, might find them. The gopher traps were set in vertical gopher burrows in the meadow. Most of the gopher workings were old there, but there were two fresh holes, and it was here that I set the traps.

At dusk I searched for bats along the willows near the creek. I didn't see any bats but several Nighthawks were foraging over the meadow.

I set up the bat hair-net across

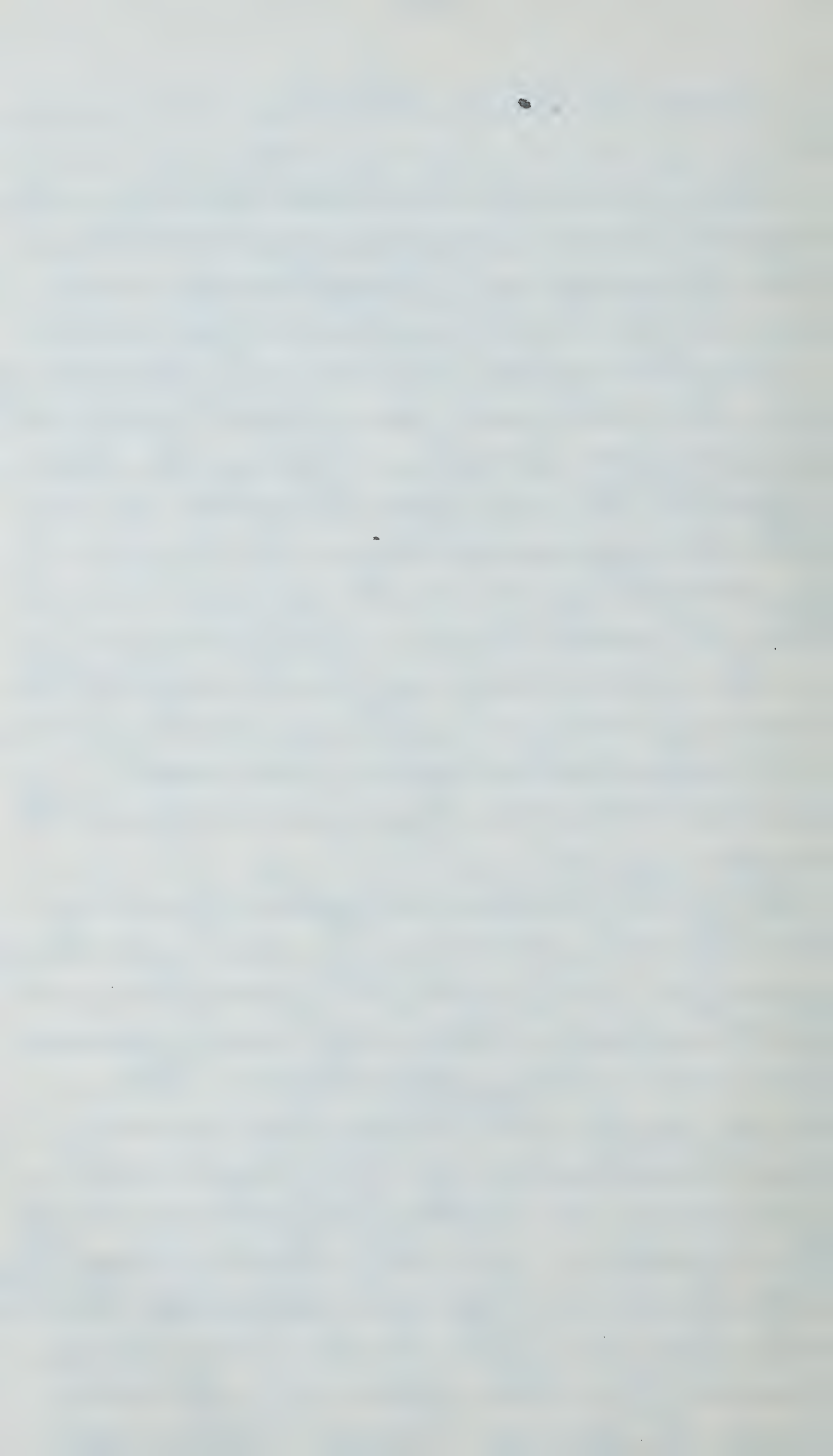
a constriction in the gully near camp. Only one bat was seen nearby, and it flew too high to be captured. One Poorwill which was foraging along the gulch flew into the net and bounced off. I waited nearby after dark for about a half an hour, but no more bats were to be seen. One Poorwill was ~~to~~ foraging from the floor of the gully near where I waited. It would ~~fly~~ fly up from the flat ground, grab an insect low over the brush, and alight. This was repeated several times near where I sat. A buck Mule Deer came to the spring to drink. It frightened and left when I saw it. It seemed to have about four points on each side of its antlers, which were in velvet.



June 13, 1953, Saturday

Up at 6:30 to check the trapping. I caught seven Peromyscus maniculatus in the Asteriscia and Chrysothamnus and one Bottae Pocket Gopher in the meadow. The other gopher trap had not been sprung, but the soil had been pushed up around the trap from beneath, making the trap difficult to pull from the hole. One of the Peromyscus had been chewed up by something. I could not find one of the rat-mouse traps. After bringing in the specimens I spent the rest of the morning and early afternoon making skins. A Turkey Vulture and a Red-winged Blackbird were seen flying near camp in the canyon.

All of the East Mice trapped were males. In the early evening I went up above the meadow, and into the meadow, and set out about thirty rat and mouse traps and two gopher traps. The mouse and rat traps were evenly distributed among the Pinon and Juniper on a rocky hillside and in the meadow. I set traps along the streambank in typical Microtus habitat and also in the dense, long grass removed from the creek but in wet places. I saw a Prairie Falcon over



the meadow. The gopher traps were set where the holes appeared to have been freshly dug. Upon returning from setting the traps in the Pinyon I found that one gopher trap had just been neatly buried and a new hole dug nearby. While I had been gone, I uncovered the trap and placed it in the new hole.

At dusk I looked for bats but didn't see any. A few nighthawks were flying around.

June 14, 1953, Sunday

Up at 7:00 to check the trapline. I caught the gopher in the new hole. Also along the stream I caught a Microtus longicaudus and three Deer Mice. The Deer Mice were trapped in grassy places near Microtus runways where I suspected trapping Harvest Mice. There were no mice in any of the traps set away from the stream in the meadow. On the rocky, pinyon-covered slope I caught nothing but four deer mice. I cannot explain why I did not capture a Pinyon Mouse, Peromyscus truei, here. All of the traps on the hillside were set near crevices between rocks and or near burrows and were baited with peanut butter and raisins. I saw a flock of about 25 Chukar Partridge there, too. I only saved two of the Deer Mice and I prepared those, the Meadow Mouse, the gopher, and a Chipping Sparrow early this afternoon.

About 3:30 PM I went out onto the sagebrush-covered flat west of camp. I wanted to collect some least Chipmunks, but I only saw one, and it was too fast for me.

I did see a Cooper Hawk, a male which was flying from the nest in the willow thickets along the stream, and I collected it from its perch in a pinyon on a hillside. I saw a Rock Squirrel as it dashed among the boulders on a slope near the creek. I only had a glimpse of it as it ran away from me, but I saw its long bushy tail.

At 10:00 pm. that evening Ira and I obtained two bats from a group of four which were roosting in the store house. One was a long-eared *Myotis* and the other was the Hairy-winged *Myotis*, *Myotis volans*. No bats were roosting in the building earlier. The *M. evotis* was not saved.

June 15, 1953, Monday

Arose at the unwieldly hour of 4:45 AM to see if there were any bats roosting in any of the buildings. There were none so I went back to bed. Up again at 8:00 AM, Ira and I packed all of our merchandise and left at 12 noon for Tonopah where we were to pick up Ernie.

We left Tonopah about 5:30 PM, after picking up the load, and drove south across Cactus Flat (where there were many Horned Larks and Desert Sparrows among the Atriplex) to the pass which crosses the southern portion of the Kawich Mountains. After reaching the pass we drove northward to Cedar Springs and finally to Sunset Springs, which is at 6700' in the lower Pinon-Juniper belt. We camped here for the night. Several Nighthawks were flying over the pinon at dusk.

We located a small old mine tunnel which had water on its surface ground. Several bats were noted flying ^{inside} there just after dark, and I netted a Corynorhinus rafinesquii then with a large insect net. Many bats were flying in and out of the tunnel which floor had

the only "extensive" available water
 for drinking over ~~the~~ ^a great part
 of the mountain side. At
 10 PM I placed the hair net over
 the surface of the shaft and
 obtained seven bats which got
 tangled in it between 10 and
 midnight when I hit the sack.
 Three of the bats were Myotis evotis
 and four were M. volans. Three of
 each species were saved for specimens.
 The bats showed a terrific desire
 to enter the tunnel even though I stood
 nearby. Other bats, apparently of
 different species, flew nearby.

June 16, 1953, Tuesday

At Sunset Spring

Up at 7:30 AM. Many birds were singing here at the edge of the pinyon-juniper woodland. A small group of Scott Orioles was present. I noted several males in immature plumage and at least two females. One adult male was present. Some of the males were singing from posts at the pinyon tops. The birds seemed to be moving northward over the foothills in a constant & slowly filtering movement. I finally was able to collect an immature ♂, although the birds were difficult to approach within gunshot range. Two Scrub Jays, 2 Plain Titmice, 1 Black-throated Gray Warbler, and several Ravens were also seen at the spring. Also one White-throated Swift.

We left this place and headed southeast to "^(Hedder Pipeline Ranch) Five Points Ranch" at 5700', at the junction of Kaibach and Reville Valleys. Reville Peak appeared to be due north of the ranch. The place was abandoned, so we moved into the ranchhouse and set up camp. There are two pools there; one is lined with mature Fremont Cottonwoods. The place is a genuine oasis. About the ranch buildings I saw the following

birds:

Turkey Vulture 1
 Red-tailed Hawk 1
 Prairie Falcon 1
 Sparrow Hawk 1
 Western Kingbird 4
 Say Phoebe 2
 Bullock Oriole 4
 Yellow Warbler 2
 English Sparrow ca. 20
 House Finch a few
 Cowbird a few
 Red-winged Blackbird 2
 Brewer Blackbird several
 Nighthawk 4
 Coonwill at least 1
 Horned Lark - small flocks
 Western Wood Pewee 2
 Western Tanager - coll. a ♀

A Badger was seen among the rocks
 right at the ranch buildings. We
 stood motionless and it meandered
 up to within 3 feet of us. Very weak-
 sighted. I photographed it. The
 remains of what looked like a
 Pangloss Antelope were there, and
 a pangloss was used as a hanger
 inside the house. The pool was
 visited by many bats in the
 evening. We strung the hair net

across the pool and captured a Photis subulatus (slight possibility that it is a M. californicus). Several other bats hit the net, remained momentarily tangled, and flew off. At least ten individuals of about three sizes darted over the pool. Most of them seemed to avoid the net. We shot at some, but couldn't hit them. Searched all of the rocks and the place about 10:30 PM. No bats!!

June 17, 1953, Wednesday

This morning I ~~caught~~ found an Antrozous pallidus, Pallid Bat, which had become tangled in the lower edge of the net and drowned. I spent the morning preparing specimens. We left the ranch about noon, and headed northward in Reville Valley along the eastern side of the Kanish Range until we came to Eden Ranch, which is about 25 miles north of the ^{Eden Pipeline Road} Seven Corners (Five Points) Ranch. This ranch is at the head of Eden Canyon and has a few deciduous trees around it.

(Up through Reville Valley I saw many Horned larks and Desert Sparrows. Reville Valley floor is covered with Astragalus and a small shrubby Compositae (Gutierrezia) while Pactor Flat is covered mainly with Atriplex.)

We drove up Eden Canyon to a gold mine at about 8000'. The canyon floor is covered with willow and there is water running intermittently through it. The road to the mine winds through Pinon-juniper woodland, dense in places, and some Cercocarpus. Near the mine a dense, pinon woodland goes up to about 8300',



while on the colder north slopes the
Cercocarpus begins about 8000' where
 the pinyon stops. The stream canyon
 is lined with Salix, ~~and~~ a large tree
 willow or cottonwood, Prunus demissa ~~and~~
Amelanchier ~~sp.~~, and Sora sp. Sagda ~~and~~
 was present intermittently through the
 pinyon belt and even filtered up
 through the Cercocarpus. I looked
 for bats in the evening and saw a few
 which I could not obtain. I put up
 the bat net. I shot an immature
hagnum cristatus which was running
 through the leaf litter beneath Amelanchier
 and Salix bushes along the stream.

June 18, 1953, Thursday

I caught two Poorwills and a Robin in the bait net. Today I hiked up both the south-facing slope ~~ridge~~ at the mine which is covered with Pinyon, and the north-facing slope which is covered with Quercus. Many species of birds were seen. A pair of Red-tailed Hawks acted as if they had a nest on the pinyon-covered ridge.

Saw the following species:

1. Turkey Vulture 1
2. Red-tailed Hawk 2
3. Golden Eagle 1
- Broad-tailed Hummingbird sev.
- Red-shafted Flicker heard one
- Hairy Woodpecker 1
- Wright's Flycatcher 2
- Western Wood Pewee 1
- Violet-green Swallow sev.
- Scrub Jay 1
- Raven 2
- Clark Nutcracker 5
- Mountain Chickadee several.
- Bush-tit 3
- White-breasted Nuthatch 6 (Coll. 2)
- House Wren several
- Rock Wren (3)
- Robin (6)

Mountain Bluebird 3
~~Solitary~~ Vireo 2 (coll. 1).
 Black-throated Gray Warbler (8)
 Macgillivray Warbler 2
 Audubon Warbler 3
 Brewer Blackbird several
 Western Tanager several
 Black-headed Grosbeak (Coll 10) sev. others
 Green-tailed Towhee (5)
 Spotted Towhee (5)
 Gray-headed Vireo 3 Coll 1.
 Chipping Sparrow (6)
 Cassin Finch 1 ♂ shot, couldn't retrieve + 1 ♀.

The Prairie Falcon kept mainly around the ridges where there were escarpments and rocky outcrops. The Broad-tailed Hummers were birds of the canyons where deciduous thickets and Amelanchier grew. These birds were commonest in places where water seepages were found. Several species frequented only the densest and best developed tracts of pinon. The Hairy Woodpecker and the White-breasted Nuthatch fell into this category. These two species are ordinarily not found as residents of the pinon belt, but were here perhaps because of the unusual denseness of the pinon. The Wright Flycatcher was found on the north, mahogany-covered slope where pinon

was sparse and shrubby stawly plants took over. It was in a sort of chaparral community. The Clark Nutcrackers frequented only the higher, cooler, points and ridges. Those I saw were either at the ecotone of Pinyon-Mt. Mahogany or were in high pure stands of Mahogany. The Mt. Chickadees were present only in small numbers in the pinyon woodland, irrespective of the denseness or physiognomy of the trees. Robins were most common in the bottoms and canyons where most spots were found, but utilized the pinyon for digging nests and as resting places while travelling from one feeding place to another. They did not forage in the pinyon.

The Mountain Bluebirds were present in small numbers on the higher ridges, but foraged into the canyons too.

The two ~~Solitary~~ Vireos seen were both singing in the pinyon woodland, as were the Black-throated Gray Warblers. The Macgillivray Warblers were strict indicators of the canyon floor where thickets of Rosa and Amelanchier with willows grew near water holes. All of the Audubon Warblers preferred the



lower slopes, ^{and foraged} in the pinyon trees. I'm not sure that this species breeds here, but it may. The three seen were males, and these individuals did quite a bit of moving around. The best stands of Mt. Mahogany as well as the pinyon-mahogany mixtures were used by the Western Tanager. Black-headed Grosbeaks stayed near the stream thickets, but used the edges of the pinyon woodland for singing posts. The Green-tailed Towhee preferred dense thickets of both willow and Amelanchier near water. It also seemed to require some *Artemisia* for its presence. The Spotted Towhee was more tolerant of many environments. Although it used both the streamside thickets and the edges of the pinyon, a litter of vegetational debris always seemed necessary for its existence. The Gray-headed Vireo was found only on the higher points in the Mt. Mahogany. The male collected was singing. Chipping Sparrows were seen in a variety of places, usually where the vegetation was mixed. It frequented the edges of the pinyon and mountain mahogany tracts near thickets. I shot a male Cassin Finch which was singing in a tall pinyon near the stream. I could not retrieve it. A female came to the place, probably the mate. Shot a *Eutamias dorsalis*. Don stuffed it.

June 19, 1953, Friday

Up at 7:AM. The vegetation here (at 1 mi. E.S.E. Warm Springs) is mainly ~~sagebrush~~ ^{sagebrush}. Horned larks and Black-throated Sparrows were present all over the flat north end of Reville Valley. I shot a ♂ and a ♀ Horned lark. We drove on to Warm Springs. At Warm Springs I saw the following species:

1. Prairie Falcon 1
2. Killdeer 2
3. Violet-green Swallow 1
4. Rock Wren 2
5. Brewer Blackbird sev.
6. Desert Wood Rat
7. Deer Mouse
8. Bicolored Ground Snake (caught under a board. I gave it to Ernie).

We drove southeast ^{through Railroad Valley} to Nyala (Sharpth) where there is a ranch.

I saw many Western Kingbirds and Bullock Orioles here. Many Horned Larks were present in Railroad Valley.

From Nyala we drove over to Gray Canyon, on the west side of Gray Peak, Quinn Canyon Range. We only drove in there part way, turned around, and drove south through dense Pinon Woodland to

Adaven (Sharp #2). At Adaven I saw 5 Gambel Quail, 2 Mockingbirds, a Wood Pewee, Mt. Bluebird, and 2 Lark Sparrows. We drove north about 18 miles on the east side of the Quinn Canyon Range to Scofield Canyon. The valley floor here is covered with Artemisia and Chrysothamnus (where I saw a Mockingbird) and the lower slopes are Purshia-covered. The Purshia and a Rosaceae of some kind form large thick shrubs. The foothills are grown to piñon and juniper. These trees form a dense woodland above about 6000'.

About 8000' there is an gladed sawmill. It is located at the edge of the Pinus-Juniper-White Fir-Ponderosa zone. Most of the trees logged were perhaps P. ponderosa, but much of the fir was logged too. Pockets of fir, some seeming virgin, occur regularly from the logging camp to the base of the peak where there is considerable slope. Above the canyon there is a mixture of P. ponderosa, Abies concolor, Pinus flexilis, and P. aristata. Mt. Mahogany covers large tracts chiefly on the south facing slopes about 8500'. Populus tremuloides and Salix sp. are in

June 20, 1953, Saturday 29

groves in the wet places of the high meadows. Vegetation as it is, there is no water in Scofield Canyon, not even any seeps. Large fields of Artemisia cover some of the hillside, usually where there is some Cercocarpus. Part of the area may be in fire succession. Saw a single Prairie Falcon over the Canyon. Ira and Ernie both saw Dusky Grouse. Ira saw a bar with chicks (ca. 5) in the aspen at the base of the cliff, while Ernie saw about 4 adults on the Mt. Mahogany next a meadow. A few Mourning Doves were about the sawmill. An owl, most likely the long-eared Owl, was attracted to my squeakers in the evening and let out the fat pt. Poorwills were commonly heard both in the aspen meadows and on the timber-covered hillside. Nighthawks were plentiful in the evening. I saw a group of about seven White-throated Swifts chattering over the canyon about 9000'. Broad-tailed Hummingbirds were seen only in the canyons near the dry washes at high elevations. I heard a Red-shafted Flicker in the fir, I shot a Yellow-bellied Sapsucker from a dead fir tree in a mixture of White Fir-Limber trees.



Also I saw a single Hairy Woodpecker in a dense, pure stand of White Fir. Say Phoebe nested at the sawmill in the buildings there. Several pairs of ~~H. Wright~~ ^{H. Wright} V. Catchers occupied the stands of White Fir and Limber Pine. (*S. aristata* ^{also} present in small numbers). Violet-green Swallows nested in the high cliff areas from 9500 to 10000' where White Fir grows in the cracks in the slopes. Couldn't find any Steller Jays anywhere in the fir and pine!! Ravens were sparse, but a few were seen in the canyon. Pinyon Jays were present at the ecotone of the Pinyon fir, and they utilized only the pinyon. The ^{most} conspicuous Corvidae was the Clark Nutcracker which was found throughout the timbered hillside.

Mt. Chickadees, Ruby-crowned Kinglets, Hermit Thrushes, and Audubon Warblers were common residents over all of the fir stands. The Hermit Thrush required a certain amount of dense cover where shade was abundant. They were found also in thick stands of Mt. Mahogany. Creeps were present in small numbers as were Red-breasted Nuthatches, the latter being especially noted where White Fir and Limber Pine were equally

dominant. Robins and Gray-headed Juncos were found mainly in the aspen-filled meadows about 9000' (8500'-9000').

Mountain Bluebirds and Chipping Sparrows chose rather open places away from the timber usually where Sagebrush was abundant. The Warbling Vireos present stayed near the Aspen groves and sang from the uppermost branches. Cassin's Finches were abundant in the stands of Fir, especially where the trees were large and closely grouped. Pine Siskins were spread over all of the timbered hill-sides. I shot one but ruined it. I saw a few Greentailed Towhees in the valley floor near the willow and sagebrush thickets. I saw no Fox Sparrows, Steller Jays, nor White-breasted Nuthatches in Scofield Canyon. Shot a *Eutamias quadricolor* near camp. In the evening I shot a *Myiobus* *rolani* (did not save it) as it foraged around a dense stand of large White Fir and Ponderosa Pine. (evening of June 19)

June 21, 1953, Sunday

We left Seaford Canyon today about noon and drove south through White River Valley to Adaven, past Cherry Creek and over into Railroad Valley and north to Warm Springs. From Warm Springs we drove west to Tonopah and spent the night at Millers, about 10 mi. W. of Tonopah. We reached many abandoned buildings but couldn't locate any bats. The entire day was spent in travel.

June 22, 1953, Monday

This morning I found a Raven nest with two almost fully-grown young in an abandoned building at Millers. The adult birds circled about noisily, croaking noisily. Also saw a ~~leopold~~ Shrike and a Desert Sparrow here. All of today was also spent in travel. We drove north to Sawville and trapped a few Cnemidophorus in a warm-water pond there. We travelled to Mina, visited Camp Douglas about 10 miles west of Mina, then drove north on an old dirt road to the Lucky Boy Pass road near Hawthorne. We drove over Lucky Boy Pass and down to Fletchers, Mineral



County, about 5500' on the Lucky
 Boy Pass - Sweetwater road at the
 intersection of State Highway 3C.
 Fletcher is a small abandoned
 ranch with large tree willows and
 cottonwoods and a few marshes around.
 At dusk I shot two Myotis subulatus
 while they were flying around the large
 trees. Between 10:30 PM and
 midnight, Fannie and I visited all of
 the abandoned shacks at regular intervals
 and managed to net six Myotis
volans, two Myotis evotis and one
Corynorhinus rafinesquii. This locality
 is at the extreme of the Sagebrush
 Grass - Pinon Juniper Zone at the
 edge of a large valley.

June 23, 1953, Tuesday
 Up at 7:30. Saw the following
 birds at the ranch.

1. Killdeer
2. Yellow-headed Blackbird
3. Red-winged Blackbird
4. Bullock Oriole
5. Mourning Dove
6. Western Wood Pewee
7. Western Kingbird
8. Bittern (?) (heard)
9. Say Phoebe
10. Sage Thrasher (4)

11. Phainopepla !! A ♂ singing
 its weak, casual warble. It
 flew in at the edge of the sand,
 foraged a bit in a willow tree
 and then disappeared to the
 north. I plainly saw its long,
 fan tail, slender shape, and crest.

